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BUSINESS NOTICES.

A-BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be the best and most effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful and pleasant aperient, and is sold by all druggists. Do not forget to add to your remittance the name of the druggist who sold it to you. It is a powerful and pleasant aperient, and is sold by all druggists. Do not forget to add to your remittance the name of the druggist who sold it to you.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

A LITERARY PAPER OF HIGHEST CLASS.

Unsurpassed for readers in the country who want a literary weekly, with the best book reviews, literary and artistic news, and the best foreign and domestic correspondence.

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Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for delivery of the paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1234 Broadway, N. Y. C. 10 p. m. to 10 p. m.
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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Pursuance of the German residents of France made the subject of a remonstrance by Germany. General Boulanger writes a sensational letter to a Deputy. The Powers and the election of Prince Ferdinand. Races in England. Shooting contests at Wimbledon. The news in London. Proposed balloon voyage across the Atlantic. Full details of the St. Thomas calamity. Diseases at Santiago de Cuba.

DOMESTIC.—The President and his party made a trip to the Thousand Islands. Election of delegates to Ohio Democratic and Republican State Conventions. Decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Consensus of opinion between the Attorney-General and the Solicitor of the Treasury. Reports of conspiracy among the coke strikers. Close of the Chicago race meeting. Baseball games throughout the country.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Explosion of a boiler in an alcohol refinery. Chinese missionaries arrested for blackmail. The Manhattan road claimed to be unjustly assessed. The Chicago beat the New-York. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen sailed for England. Knickerbocker Yacht Club held its regatta. Many people prostrated by the severe heat. A negro murdered in a barroom. Winners at Monmouth Park: Beam, Prince Royal, Hanover, Quito, Wilfred, Lancaster, Jim McGowan.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Local rains; winds generally westerly. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 94°; lowest, 68°; average, 81°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Little surprise will be caused by the verdict condemning the carelessness and inefficiency of the attendants in the Ward's Island Asylum who were partly responsible for the death of Samuel Roth. That the patient's ribs were broken after his death seems highly improbable, and these injuries could not have been caused by falling out of bed. There is no much doubt that attendants often manifest marked brutality in handling helpless patients. This case emphasizes the necessity of a decisive reform in the care of the insane.

The feature of the week in English politics was Lord Randolph Churchill's criticism of the Land bill. As viewed by our London correspondent, it has profoundly modified the situation, while by his speech Lord Randolph has regained his hold upon the House of Commons and probably upon the country. The Government are alarmed and surprised by this turn of affairs, the outcome of which will doubtless be substantial gain for Ireland. The Tory land policy will undergo radical modification and the Land bill be transformed into a measure of relief. This is a striking triumph for the Opposition.

The Brooklyn strikers have apparently fought a losing fight. The Elevated Railroad Company persists in maintaining that there is nothing to arbitrate, and says that more competent men are applying for work than can be employed. Chief Arthur will not come to Brooklyn, as he thinks that nothing remains for him to do. It is evident that the men who left their work will get little sympathy from other labor organizations, because of the independent attitude assumed heretofore by the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The plain lesson of this affair, as we suggested Thursday, is that the time for arbitration is before, not after, striking.

While the responsibility for the collision at St. Thomas has not been definitely fixed, it seems certain that such a disaster could not have occurred unless there had been disobedience or misunderstanding of orders, or else a failure of signals to give proper warning or a disregard of them. The conditions were all favorable to a catastrophe, the excursion train plunging into an oil-car and the oil instantly catching fire, and the wonder is that greater loss of life did not occur. The casualties were mainly due, not to the collision, but to the fire. Such a calamity makes clearer than ever the danger of railway crossings at grade. Where such crossings exist the only safe rule is for trains to come to a full stop, and make sure that the way is clear before proceeding. No such precaution appears to have been taken in this instance.

Some of the notable differences between yachts and yacht-racing in England and the United States are discussed in another column. An interesting question has arisen as to whether American or English designers are doing the more in the line of borrowing ideas from one another. The conclusion of the practical expert quoted is probably cor-

rect—that both the cutter and the sloop are disappearing by gradually approaching more nearly to each other. The much more general interest in yachting here is a matter which excites surprise on the part of our English visitors. One reason for this is doubtless the picturesque reports which American newspapers print concerning the great yacht-races. It is pretty certain that no sport interests so large a number of people as yachting, and the interest in this has been rapidly increasing in recent years. The international races have had much to do in this direction, and the coming contest between the Thistle and—who can tell which of our crack sloops?—will show no falling-off in this respect.

Life on a canal-barge is not all cheerless and monotonous. The canal-barge people form a little world by themselves and manage to get as much pleasure on their way (a slow way, it must be confessed) through the world as the majority of mankind that knows nothing of the towpath. Glances of life in the canal-barge colony on the East River are contained in an article on the twelfth page, together with the interesting chat of a stevedorman. Every now and then we hear of a vacation trip on a canal-barge. What a lazy, do-nothing existence one could lead on the twelve days' journey between New-York and Buffalo. In the stir and rush of our busy lives, however, such an outing cannot be expected to become popular, because it is too slow.

A LESSON WORTH HEARING.

Those who assembled in Judge Barrett's court on Thursday, as spectators or in the performance of their duty, and listened to the sentence of Jacob Sharp, beheld a scene which they are not likely to forget. Probably there were few persons present who were not conscious of a sentiment of pity—not the maudlin sympathy which would have arrested judgment, but the natural emotion which the sight of human misery can never fail to arouse in many hearts. It is a pitiful thing to see a feeble old man standing face to face with a degrading doom, however righteous, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the influence of this spectacle may abide with this community. But yet it is morally certain that the effect will not be permanent unless the people resolve as individuals that popular sentiment shall be sustained upon the high plane which it has reached during the progress of the boodle trials.

In the eager life of the metropolis his own immediate concerns seem to every man so much more vital than the indefinite welfare of the community that when a crisis has been passed the keen sense of personal responsibility for the public good easily fades away. No one could have imagined when a wave of popular wrath overwhelmed the Tweed ring that within a few years another great municipal conspiracy would have the people in its grasp. The agencies of corruption are never utterly destroyed. They remain inactive just so long as the community is determined that they shall, and no longer. At this moment Sharp is not possessed by the consciousness of guilt or thoughts of restitution. He is engaged in a final desperate effort to escape his fate, and his emotions are those of mingled wonder and resentment. There are men in this city who are even now devising schemes of retaliation akin to that which has just come to grief; legislators who are looking forward complacently to next winter's bribes; lawyers who are holding out their hands for retainers in equal readiness to connote or defend a villain. They have suffered a slight loss of spirits, perhaps, by the conviction and sentence of a millionaire who, like them, felt only contempt for the law which forbids men to buy whatever they want, and sell whatever there is a demand for, but they are not conscious of any higher feeling than one of disappointment. When their chance comes to profit by evil-doing they will expect to escape detection, and at the worst they will be ready to ask with Tweed and Sharp: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" But so long as this city does not contain a majority of scoundrels the people have it in their power to keep villains in subjection. They have just witnessed an impressive manifestation of the majestic force which resides in their united purpose, and it will be their own fault if New-York once more becomes a safe place in which to conspire against the laws of God and man.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ANNEXATION.
Professor Goldwin Smith is an embittered critic of Ireland, but a very cool and well-informed observer of Canadian politics. An article of his in the current number of "The Contemporary Review" on the political constitution of the Dominion contains some incisive references to the future destiny of the Provinces as members of the American Union. He reaffirms his belief that the English-speaking race on this continent, divided a hundred years ago by the Revolution, must some day become again one people, but protests that nothing is to be gained on either side by precipitating the event. He maintains that this reunion will be effected through natural causes and mutual attraction. There are no antagonisms of race or inherent political difficulties to be overcome, since a Canadian province, if admitted to-day into the Union, would feel no shock and could fit into its place with perfect ease. Commercial intercourse, the extension of railways and community of interests are gradually drawing the two countries together. They are already, Professor Smith remarks, so far one country that a Canadian youth thinks no more of going to seek his fortune at New-York or Chicago than a Scotch or Yorkshire youth thinks of going to seek his fortune in London. "That England," he adds, "has no political interest on this side of the Atlantic except the friendship of the whole English-speaking race is a conviction which by everything that passes here is daily impressed more deeply on my mind."

With these conclusions we find ourselves in complete accord. The English-speaking populations on this continent have more in common than Canada and Great Britain, and as time goes on they will inevitably form one people. The true policy of the United States is to avoid scrupulously premature discussion of the subject. Untimely talk about annexation and artificial attempts to secure uniformity of tariffs and the abolition of the customs line will only retard the natural course of events. Professor Smith is right when he says that annexation is a subject which occupies surprisingly little attention on this side of the frontier; and possibly it is this very indifference of the American people that will be most effective in accomplishing the final result. The Provinces will be admitted into the Union upon their own motion and in the natural order of their own political development, without solicitation, agitation or aggression on the part of Americans. If the Union retains certain commercial privileges and withholds the advantages of a Zollverein when there is no political union, it will have something to offer to the Provinces when they apply for admission as States. A vigorous, self-respecting diplomacy, which deals firmly with the rights

of American citizens, will also favorably impress the people of the Provinces, who now look to the British Crown for protection and the maintenance of their international rights. The Canadians should be taught to respect the American Union, in the glory of which it may be their manifest destiny to have a great share.

THE STORAGE WAREHOUSE FIRE.

Another great storage warehouse has been burned to the ground, causing literally incalculable loss, much of the property destroyed having been of the kind which it is often impossible to replace. As is too common with goods on storage, much also was uninsured; of course, omitting to insure stored goods is unbusinesslike, but it must be remembered that all storage warehouses are declared fireproof by their managers, and that the confident assurances of absolute security which they so glibly advance are calculated to throw many customers off their guard, and lead them to think insurance an unnecessary charge. There is no difficulty in building a storage warehouse which shall be absolutely fireproof, but it is clear from the swiftness with which the fire spread at the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse that comparatively little had been done in its construction to avert a catastrophe. The reports all state that the fire made its way from floor to floor through hatchways and elevators. Now it is obvious that if proper precautions had been taken neither hatchways, nor any other means of communication between the floors would have been left open. To pack even the strongest and least combustible of buildings full of inflammable goods from cellar to roof, and then to leave avenues of communication open everywhere, is to make the pretence of safety a mockery.

No storage warehouse can be considered safe which has not double or treble walls, vaulted floors and ceilings filled in with cement, iron instead of wood wherever it can be placed, a system of heavy doors shutting off each separate apartment from its neighbors, and arrangements for complete isolation of every floor at the shortest notice. In fact, the architecture should be such that if a fire starts in any room in the building it can be confined to that room, and that even if not discovered it will burn itself out in the apartment where it originated, precisely as it has done in THE TRIBUNE Building on one or two occasions. Unfortunately this degree of security can be attained. It is only a question of expenditure. Honest work and ceaseless vigilance will assure it; but can these be had? No storage warehouse ought to be licensed which does not afford greater safety than either of the great buildings which within two years have been burned in this city. The one just destroyed seems to have been but a common warehouse, and there is no evidence that special care was taken to avoid conflagration. Of course, it is difficult to prevent people from storing combustibles, but the public interest requires that whatever preliminary inspection may be necessary for the safety of the goods on storage anywhere should be submitted to. Beyond that means of protection the character and the care of the storage building itself can alone be relied upon.

CHARITY WITHOUT CHARGE.

Work similar to that of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is now conducted in London under the auspices of the School Board. In 1884 a central office was opened with thirteen local committees for directing the transfer of poor and ailing children to cottages in the country for a week or a fortnight every summer. The work has prospered, and there are now thirty-two local organizations competent to deal with cases of real suffering and urgent necessity in any part of London. There is one respect in which the Country Holidays Fund, as it is known in London, differs from our own Fresh-Air Fund. Families there are expected to contribute something to the expense of the children's outing. If they are very poor only a sixpence a week is asked, but ordinarily they pay much more, at least 30 per cent of the expenses of the fund being defrayed by parents and guardians of poor children. This rule is enforced in deference to the idea prevailing in England that it is not true charity to give freely to the poor. The society insists upon receiving half rates, or 30 per cent, or at least a sixpence, and comforts itself with the reflection that it is preventing the pauperizing of the parents by over-generous alms-giving.

The travelling expenses of the London children are inconsiderable, since they are sent only short distances for their summer holidays. Their board, however, is paid for at homes selected by the central society and "furnished" for the reception of children. The uniform rate paid for board is five shillings a week for a child, and families are charged all the way from sixpence to four shillings. Very few children are sent out more than fifty miles from the heart of London, and their board consequently is the principal item in the expense account. THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is a more complete, whole-souled and beautiful charity. The children are taken many hundreds of miles away so as to have all the advantages of a real change of air. They are not distributed among "licensed children's reception-houses" and charged for board and lodging, but are entertained as privileged guests by hospitable families, and allowed to find out for themselves what the delights of a Christian home are like. No board bills are paid from the fund, since none are charged, and hence there is no excuse for claiming a rebate from the tenement families. The good friends of the children who live in the country and generously place their houses and farms at the disposal of their guests are entitled to the satisfaction of feeling that they are doing a blessed work for sweet charity's sake, without being compensated in part or whole for their benevolence. The good friends of the children, who live in city and suburb and contribute every year over \$25,000 for travelling expenses also claim the privilege of defraying the whole cost of the annual excursions.

THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is doing in its own quiet way as great a work as the Country Holidays Fund, which has the powerful aid and patronage of the London School Board. We think it is a more useful as well as beautiful charity, since the benefits are conferred without stint and restriction, and not a shilling is taken from the hard-earned wages of the parents. "My children live on bread and drippings," cried a London mother piteously when half rates were asked. "But you do not get bread and drippings for nothing," was the sharp reply of the manager of the central office, as a sixpence a week was taken from the toil-worn hand. THE TRIBUNE's circle of readers do not wish to deal in this way with the tenement children who are sent away at their expense. It is a pleasant thought to many a generous man and woman in these days of inclement heat that for every three dollars he or she has contributed some little one is enjoying a happy fortnight in green fields and pastures new without expense to the hard-working people at home. Over 2,000

children have already gone into the country this year, and many thousands who have been left behind are waiting for invitations. Surely they will not wait in vain.

SOCIAL USES OF THE ROOF.

By slow degrees the people of New-York are realizing the social capabilities of their house-tops. In the tenement-house quarters, where stress of climate drives the inmates to seek every breath of air available during the summer heats, the roof has long been made use of, though in a rude and primitive way, as a dormitory. A few far-sighted capitalists in erecting tall buildings downtown have perceived the many advantages of the roof, and have prepared it for enjoyment. One theatre has found its profit in putting a garden and promenade on its uppermost story, and many private house-owners have become familiar with the retreat to their roofs as a relief from torridity and used-up air. But no systematic acceptance of the house-top as an important adjunct to comfort has occurred, and the fact only shows the force of conservatism. The summer climate of New-York is quite as hard to bear as that of most oriental cities, and the custom of spending many hours upon the house-top has obtained in the latter for ages. In Eastern countries nearly all sleeping is done upon the roofs, and parts of most evenings are spent there by the majority. At night in such towns it often looks as though the population had retired from the streets to the house-tops bodily.

They eat and smoke and lounge and chat there. The wealthier people put on convenient awnings, with curtains and cushions, and enjoy the cool night breezes. The poor live quite as much on the tops of their houses if not with such luxurious appointments. With us one serious drawback is that so many of our roofs are not adapted to such uses, and that they are in fact built too closely on the model of cold-climate dwellings. In the course of time there is reason to believe that we change for the better will take place. We have certainly ample need for the Oriental roof, flat and free from obstructions, and it would cost no more to build them so than in the old-fashioned style. By the erection of awnings an immense space could thus be utilized, and in even the hottest weather the temperature of the house-top would be several degrees lower than inside the buildings. The advantage of adopting this habit to the children alone would be incalculable, and especially for the children of the poor, who are literally slaughtered by the heat at present in the dreadfully close and confined tenement-house rooms. A very little expenditure would enable the mothers to use the roofs for dormitories all through the summer, and the custom once introduced its inherent benefits could be depended upon to establish it firmly.

ENGLAND'S MESSAGE TO THE HEATHEN.

This is England's Jubilee year, but in commemorating the glories of the Victorian epoch none of her panegyrists have undertaken to expatiate upon the effects of fifty years of "progress" upon her subject races. Yet when the balance sheet is struck by which the true status of the nations is determined, there will be no suppression of the hideous facts which to-day are so smoothly glossed over or ignored; but the black and bloody swath mowed through a score of uncivilized peoples by the shameless persistence of British greed, acting upon the heathens through the British drink, will be laid to the account of the British Empire. One voice indeed, that of Archbishop Farrar, has lately been raised in reproof and admonition. In the "Contemporary Review" for the current month, under the caption "Africa the Drink Trade," he brings together a mass and a self-sacrifice to strike down African slavery, toward the close of the century made his identity with a self-called commercial movement which has already brought conditions worse than those of slavery to the Dark Continent, and which threaten to plunge the entire population of that vast area into hopeless ruin and decay.

But England's drink has demoralized many peoples besides those of Africa. Wherever the English trader's keel floats or his foot treads the alcoholic pestilence breaks out. There is scarce an island in the great archipelagoes, in the Malay, Japan, Melanesia, Micronesia groups where the rum-bottle has not made more progress than the missionary. There is not a land consequent to the rum-trade, he brings together a mass and a self-sacrifice to strike down African slavery, toward the close of the century made his identity with a self-called commercial movement which has already brought conditions worse than those of slavery to the Dark Continent, and which threaten to plunge the entire population of that vast area into hopeless ruin and decay.

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The Texas Court of Appeals has decided that the State law imposing a tax on commercial travellers from other States is constitutional, the United States Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. The Texas court finds the decision in the Robbins case by the United States Supreme Court "an unwarranted assumption of constitutional authority—an innovation of Federal power." Evidently the Texan jurists have been reading the President's letter advising the youth of the country to study the doctrines of Calhoun. Texas proposes to carry out those doctrines and to follow her own sweet will in taxing drummers, irrespective of the Federal Constitution. Under the influence of a Democratic Administration the country is making rapid progress backward.

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PERSONAL.

Mlle. Jeanne Hugo, who is now quite grown up, is accounted one of the most beautiful young women in Paris society.

There is some talk of Sir Henry Maine succeeding Mr. Herschell Hope as Member of Parliament for Cambridge University. He has won eminence by his work on "Popular Government" and as a jurist, and is a man of high ability. Politically he is a strong Unionist and a follower of Lord Hartington.

Dr. Charles E. Simmons, president of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, has taken a cottage near the mansion of William H. Osborn, an hour's ride from the city, and will exercise a close supervision over the institutions and their inmates even during the heated term when most people who can get away leave the city. The cottage is near Garrison's and is picturesquely situated both as to the Hudson River and the Catskills.

The monument to Sir William Wallace recently unveiled at Stirling is on an eminence 300 feet above the plain. The pedestal is fifty feet high, and on this is a statue of the Scotch hero twenty-one feet high.

Mr. Woolner has completed his statue of the late Elsie Fraser, to be erected in Albert Square, Manchester. It is of colored stone and represents the deceased in an ordinary dress in an attitude as if addressing a meeting. It is pronounced by critics to be an admirable piece of work.

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There is no doubt that the latter is bound to adjust the window in accordance with the former's wish. If they are strangers that does not alter the case. No gentleman will refuse to put his shoulder (metaphorically speaking) to the most refractory window sash, provided his neighbor wants to have it moved. But as between two ladies or two gentlemen how is the window question to be decided? The question has never, we believe, been tested in the courts, while nothing but a decision of the Supreme body that sits in Washington would be binding upon the whole country. Can any one imagine those august Judges engaged in the consideration of a matter so seemingly trivial, and yet so all-important, when on a wintry day you are threatened with pneumonia and your adjacent traveller insists on letting in an unlimited quantity of what he calls "the bracing outdoor air"? Perhaps when the Interstate Commission gets through with "long hauls" and "short hauls" and "substantially similar circumstances and conditions" it may give a few moments to the elucidation of this knotty point. If any one is anxious for an immediate, albeit temporary, solution, he might, if sinning adjacent to the window sash, take things into his own hands, bring about an assault and battery, and so get this vexed question into the courts as a side issue. What is really needed, though, is a decision on the merits. Until that is reached individual cases must be left to settle themselves—unless, indeed, some company furnishes cars in which every passenger shall have a window of his own.

It is to be hoped that Governor Hill's acceptance of the invitation to be present at the centennial commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States will turn out to be of great benefit to him. He has proved himself such an able confounder of our State constitutional questions that a little Federal light may not be bad for him.

There could not be better weather than this for subscribing to THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. Remember the children of the tenement world in this season of inclement heat.

The liquor dealers are going to hold a State convention in Brooklyn August 23 "to arrive at a just and equitable excise bill for the whole State," and incidentally to thank Governor Hill and the Democrats for their opposition to the Volder and High License bills. These dealers ought not to forget the Third Party Prohibitionists. If it had not been for them Hill would not have been elected Governor and the High License bill would have been a law.

Queen Victoria while the guest of Lord Salisbury could observe an almost unique blending of the good things of the past with those of the present. Hatfield House is one of the noblest existing monuments of Elizabethan architecture. Yet it is a remarkable degree fitted up with all the modern conveniences of the Victorian age, and it contains probably the most elaborate and complete system of electric lighting in the world, there being no less than 500 lamps in the great marble hall, and 2,000 in the entire building. Spring water is supplied to every part of the house by an electric pumping engine, doors are opened and closed by touching electric buttons, rooms are heated by electric radiators, and elevators and dumb waiters run by electric power. The system extends to the harness of the great farm, where threshing machines, hay cutters, grain mills and all other mechanical devices are operated by electric energy. In fact the whole place is a marvel of scientific equipment, contrasting curiously with the ancient architecture of the Hall and the often times medieval Toryism of its master's politics.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" asserts that President Cleveland has "the gift of seeing things as the great body of his countrymen see them." Perhaps; sometimes, after a large body of his countrymen have risen in their might and raised such a commotion as to penetrate even the halls of the White House. To cite an instance of his happy faculty in this direction would be superfluous.

That there is no fear of a water famine will be good news to New-Yorkers; and Commissioner Newton says that this is the case. Nevertheless, the caution against waste is timely. With moderate use there is probably water enough for all useful purposes. But extravagance must be sternly repressed until the new aqueduct gives us an adequate supply.

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Prince Ferdinand, who has been chosen to the Bulgarian throne, is described as an ambitious and fearless young man whom cares and troubles will not deter from accepting the position offered to him. He is, however, thoughtful and cautious far beyond his years and will take no step without careful consideration.

The Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's "War Governor," was exceedingly wroth when he heard of Jeff Davis' stupid lie about plans to assassinate him. "It's an infernal lie," he declared. "I never thought of such a thing. Pennsylvania men do not fight that way. If I had contemplated such a thing I can rest assured I'd have picked out some one who could shoot. There would have been no missing at five hundred yards."

He says he never was a slave-trader, never engaged in slave robbery. And he does not claim descent from Amias either.

The Hon. Dr. Curry is spending some time at Ocean Grove. He is in poor health.

The Hon. A. E. Maxwell, who has just been made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, after holding various State offices was elected to Congress in 1853 and again in 1854. In 1860 he was elected to the United States Senate.

The Hon. W. T. Coleman is largely interested in a new hotel to be built at San Rafael, Cal., at a cost of \$100,000.

Miss Bonar, daughter of Dr. H. Bonar, the Scotch theologian and hymn-writer, was last week a guest at Northampton, Mass.

Attorney-General McWaters of Canada, has gone to Europe for a few weeks.

Senator Quay is not a great orator, but he is reputed to be one of the most terse and vigorous of writers. Another story of Miss De La Rame ("Ouida") comes to the fore. This is of a recent sojourn she made at a leading hotel of London. Every week, according to custom, the manager sent her a bill, but she paid no attention to it. At last her account amounted to more than \$1,500. One day she took her maid and pet dog and went for a walk. When she returned she found her room locked and the key gone. She flew to the office in a great temper and demanded of the clerk the reason of this insult. The clerk quietly told her that her bill had been presented several times and they did not feel like allowing it to get any larger. If she paid her bill her room would be unlocked. At this Ouida went into a perfect passion, saying she did not know why she ever stayed at that hotel. They were the most inartistic people she had ever heard of. She had no business in stopping at a hotel the proprietor of which would allow such a looking chicanery. One day she took her maid and pet dog and went for a walk. When she returned she found her room locked and the key gone. She flew to the office in a great temper and demanded of the clerk the reason of this insult. The clerk quietly told her that her bill had been presented several times and they did not feel like allowing it to get any larger. If she paid her bill her room would be unlocked. At this Ouida went into a perfect passion, saying she did not know why she ever stayed at that hotel. They were the most inartistic people she had ever heard of. She had no business in stopping at a hotel the proprietor of which would allow such a looking chicanery.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Governor Alexander P. Shepard, who recently met with a serious accident in his mine in Mexico, reached his residence at Silver Springs, near Washington, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. His head is still bandaged and he is rather thin and much fatigued by the journey, but his condition is improving and his friends hope that rest will soon re-establish his health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. and Miss Marian Murdoch, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Humboldt, Kansas, has received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Methodist (Penn.) Theological Seminary. She is thirty-five years of age and an excellent essayist.

A remarkable occurrence took place in an adjoining county one day last week. A horse was killed by lightning, and a newspaper account of the incident, instead of saying "a valuable horse" belonging to Mr. S. and owned by Mr. S., said "a valuable horse" belonging to Mr. S. and owned by Mr. S. This is the first time on record that a horse killed by lightning was not reported as "valuable."—Boston Herald.

Mrs. Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, the founder of the British Women's Temperance Association is going to bring 1,000 Scotch women to California to be domestic servants. And the Editor of "The San Francisco Alta" says: "We will guarantee a good place to one maid of Dundee if she can cook a haggis."

Fairly Appreciated.—St. Louis husband (after seeing Hamlet)—True man who wrote that play is a genius. Wife.—You mean Shakespeare? Husband.—Yes; and if he ever wrote another, and it's played in this city, there won't be standing room about the theatre.

South Omaha expects in the near future to be the great pork metropolis of the world. The washkiss are in the Great Kills and Old Pitt is in his glory. The gentle waters of Old Pitt are all alive with bobbing boats, and big baskets of sea trout are being sold at the foot of the city. The washkiss, the bright young city father who represents the Nineteenth Ward in the Common Council, met me at 10 p. m. at the bar and said: "The washkiss is a good thing. We washed until 2 o'clock and then came ashore with a basket of twenty-one fish that weighed over sixteen pounds, and all the washkiss were satisfied. This fishing in these waters, where the tide runs gayly, is first rate sport, as you have no doubt seen. The washkiss are such a general nuisance in salt water. You may get a shark or a fish to try your temper. The washkiss are such a general nuisance in salt water. You may get a shark or a fish to try your temper. The washkiss are such a general nuisance in salt water. You may get a shark or a fish to try your temper."

A man near London recently made a bet that he could kill, clean, cook, and eat a spring chicken in fifteen minutes. Preparatory to the contest he secured the chicken and provided himself with a pot of boiling water, a bucket of cold water, a hot